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IN THE REGULAR ARMY

GALLANT CAPT GILMER TO BE GIVEN LIFE POSITION

Report Abroad that President Roosevelt Will so Acknowledge the North Carolinian's Phenomenal War Record—Details as Seen by the Charlotte Observer.

Below and properly credited will be found an interesting article from the Charlotte Observer, one of the most influential Caucasian journals in the State of North Carolina. The hope it bears for the future of Capt. David J. Gilmer is indeed inspiring—if well-founded. Before the reader reaches the Observer article, however, it must be borne in mind that Senator Pritchard recommended three other gentlemen for appointment the same day he asked for the appointment of Captain Gilmer. They have been appointed. So it appears to us, without reflecting upon any power concerned herein, that if Senator Pritchard is sincere in this attempt, Mr. Roosevelt will no doubt make the appointment as recommended; but if he is not sincere, Captain Gilmer cannot hope for success. The Observer's well-tempered and laudatory description of Captain Gilmer's army record is as follows:

It comes from good authority that President Roosevelt has promised Senator Pritchard that he would appoint Capt. David J. Gilmer, a young colored man from Greensboro, N. C., to a high position for life on his military record as borne on the rolls at the War Department, which is in part as follows: First, lieutenant and captain Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, during the war with Spain, was mustered out of that regiment with honor February 4, 1899. Sept. 1899, Mr. McKinley appointed him first lieutenant and sent him to the Philippines with the Forty-ninth Infantry. Shortly after landing in the Philippines and upon the first reconnoiter of the Fortyninth Infantry in northern Luzon, Lieutenant Gilmer was sent with sixteen men to take Sanchez Mira from the insurgents, and to strike the enemy when and wherever possible. It appears that in the fight near Sanchez Mira, a native (who was a spy), volunteered his services as a guide. Leading Gilmer and his men to a stream, the guide said it would have to be crossed and about a mile on the opposite side the insurgents would be found. Gilmer suspected treachery and forced the guide to exchange clothes with one of his men in a secluded spot, and then invited him at the point of a gun to cross the river first without making a sign or uttering a word. Not presenting

MEN OF THE HOUR



MR. THOMAS H. BUCKINGHAM,
Baltimore's Leading Caterer and Business Man.

a marked difference from the colored American soldier, he drew the fire from the insurgents who were in hiding just across the river. Gilmer's detachment crossed the river and flanked the insurgents, and after a hand fight won the day, capturing thirteen rifles and ammunition. Having captured the insurgents, Gilmer raised the American flag over Sanchez Mira with great ceremony. After this gallant service Gilmer was detailed on staff duty as quartermaster and commissary, provost marshal, engineer officer, ordnance and range officer and summary court. Shortly after this Gilmer was promoted to the rank of captain, and ordered on temporary duty at Linao, P. I., to await transportation to his command. While at Linao he issued the amnesty oath of allegiance of the United States to 205 Filipinos. Taking command of his company A, Forty-ninth Infantry, Captain Gilmer with twenty men defeated the insurgents in a Sunday fight, March 10, 1901. On March 17th Captain Gilmer with ten mounted soldiers, while scouting, found the bodies of two white American soldiers who had been murdered by Filipinos, and captured the murderers. On the night of this same day Captain Gilmer with eighteen men stole a night march on the insurgents' camp. It being very dark, and

the insurgents having a large force armed with rifles and bolos, Captain Gilmer ordered one of his men to slip into the insurgent camp, in order to set fire to one of their grass houses, and to run back to his command. This was successfully done, and when the insurgents awoke from their sleep, and moved about in the light of the burning house, volleys were fired into them by Gilmer's men, killing five, wounding seven and capturing five. On March 19, 1901 Captain Gilmer with a detachment of men captured six insurgents, one Remington rifle, ammunition and 5,000 pounds of rice, found the bodies of one colored soldier and a friendly Filipino who had been murdered by Filipino insurgents, and captured the murderers. On March 21, 1901, Captain Gilmer captured the president and vice president of the municipality of Cordon, for complicity in the murder of American soldiers, treason and conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States. On the same day he disarmed 300 natives who were planning to attack the garrison of American soldiers at Cordon, and captured their spies, who numbered 17. He has five official commendations for his gallant conduct in the Philippines. As a means of prov-

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A MODEL HOSTELRY

HOW THE WALDORF WAS DEVELOPED IN BALTIMORE.

A Monument to the Business Sagacity and Executive Ability of Mr. Thomas Harold Buckingham—A Product of the Great West—The Hotel Building and its Rare Resources.

The idea of the National Negro Business League grew out of the necessity for such an organization. Intelligent colored men and women in every community saw the wisdom of colored men's going into business for themselves and thus controlling and handling a part of the money spent by colored people for the necessities and luxuries of life. There are few communities in this broad land of ours here there are not a few opportunities and openings for colored people to go into business of some kind. Those who have embarked into the business and who have conducted their enterprises on correct business lines have succeeded. The few failures recorded are not due so much from a lack of the support of the race as from a lack of business experience on the part of those engaged in business or from inattention to the same.

In cities of large colored population such as Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, and many other cities colored men are beginning to solve the problem for themselves. In the cities named as well as in many other cities there are a large number of colored men who are conducting successful business enterprises and who are making it pay. No better illustration of what can be done along these lines can be given than that of Mr. Thomas Harold Buckingham, proprietor of the Waldorf at 437 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md. The Waldorf is one of the most popular as well as the most successful business places of its kind conducted by a colored man in the State of Maryland. It is centrally located, is at the confluence of many street car lines, has large and improved quarters with all modern improvements, such as electric lights, up-to-date furnishings and a cuisine unsurpassed anywhere.

This popular stand was opened some six years ago by Mr. Philip H. Blackburn who with a very small beginning, with a little encouragement and with close competition, built up a fine business. Mr. Blackburn did not live long enough to see the fruits of his efforts and when he died left his business with considerable realty to his young widow and children. Mr. Buckingham took charge of the Waldorf some time after his demise and soon married the widow and took the active management of the business. He was not long in charge until he learned that the quarters should be

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